
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2006/2007

April 2007

**HBT 512 – TEKS BIDANG SAINS DAN TEKNIKAL DAN
PENTERJEMAHAN**

Masa: 2 Jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi EMPAT muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON:

1. Pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi EMPAT soalan.
2. Jawab TIGA soalan sahaja. Soalan No. 1 WAJIB dijawab.

1. Teliti **TEKS A** dan **TEKS B**. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Jawab [i] dan [ii].

TEKS A

In the U.S., the lackluster performance of initial public offerings (IPOs) drove venture capitalists and their portfolio companies to deals for exits or sources of financing; in Europe, companies showed more confidence to partner within the region. Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As) there reached an all-time high of 66. China and India continued to attract attention and deals, motivated by the desire to increase access to these large and growing drug markets, and by the need to lower the costs of drug developments. The number of deals in vaccines was energized by concerns around the avian flu, SARS, and biodefense products, while looming patent expirations led to increased deals in the generics segment.

Sumber: Bank Industri Malaysia, 2006. **Industrial Survey Report: Biotechnology in Malaysia**, Kuala Lumpur: Bank Industri Malaysia, p.23 (Unpublished).

TEKS B

What are diverticulosis and diverticulitis?

Many people have small pouches in their colons that bulge outward through weak spots, like an inner tube that pokes through weak places in a tire. Each pouch is called a diverticulum. Pouches (plural) are called diverticula. The condition of having diverticula is called diverticulosis. About 10 percent of Americans over the age of 40 have diverticulosis. The condition becomes more common as people age. About half of all people over the age of 60 have diverticulosis.

When the pouches become infected or inflamed, the condition is called diverticulitis. This happens in 10 to 25 percent of people with diverticulosis. Diverticulosis and diverticulitis are also called **diverticular disease**.

Sumber: <http://digestive.niddk.nih.gov/ddiseases/pubs/diverticulosis/#1>
(31 Januari 2007)

- [i] Terjemahkan **TEKS A** dan **TEKS B**.

[30 markah]

- [ii] Bincangkan kaedah yang anda gunakan untuk kedua-dua terjemahan anda.

[10 markah]

- [b] Kenal pasti istilah-istilah dalam **TEKS A** dan **TEKS B**. Huraikan dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai EMPAT cara pembentukan istilah-istilah yang berbeza.

[20 markah]

2. Huraikan dengan contoh-contoh yang sesuai jenis-jenis teks yang berikut:

- [a] teks saintifik
- [b] teks teknikal
- [c] teks ilmiah

[20 markah]

3. **TEKS C** ialah kaedah terjemahan yang disarankan oleh Penerbit Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.

TEKS C

KAEDAH MENTERJEMAH

- a. Sesuatu terjemahan hendaklah mengekalkan semua makna yang terkandung dalam teks sumber.
- b. Stail/gaya karangan terjemahan itu mestilah sama sifatnya dengan stail/gaya teks sumber.
- c. Kesan sesuatu terjemahan itu mestilah dapat dirasakan seperti karangan tulen seperti yang dirumuskan di bawah:

"Penterjemahan ialah penyalinan semula ke dalam bahasa penerima maklumat daripada bahasa sumber dalam bentuk persamaan yang terdekat dan sejadi; pertama dari segi makna dan kedua daripada segi stailnya".

Sumber:

<file:///F:/hbt512/Penerbit%20UTM%20%20Panduan%20Penulisan.htm>

(31 Januari 2007)

Bincangkan dengan kritis, dengan mengambil kira bidang terjemahan dan keperluan terjemahan di Malaysia, kaedah yang disarankan di atas untuk menterjemah teks saintifik dan teknikal dalam konteks penyampaian maklumat kepada pembaca sasaran di Malaysia.

[20 markah]

4. Rujuk **TEKS D**. Jawab [a] dan [b].

[a] Bina satu sistem konsep dalam bahasa Malaysia untuk “dinosaur”.

TEKS D

Dinosaurs varied from delicate, bird-like creatures to giants of 75 tonnes. Some ate plants, some ate flesh. But despite their diversity all of them suddenly perished.

During the 100 million years when dinosaurs ruled the earth, hundreds of types evolved, and many became extinct before the end of the dinosaur era. They ranged from the tiny carnivorous *Procompsognathus*, which walked only on its hind legs, to the giant herbivore *Brachiosaurus* which walked on four legs and weighed 75 tonnes. The giant dinosaurs – *Diplodocus*, and *Brachisaurus* – were all herbivores, and were at their peak during the Jurassic period. They were preyed on by two-legged carnivores, such as *Megalosaurus*, *Dilophosaurus* and *Ceratosaurus*. During the Cretaceous period these predators became bigger. The largest of all were *Tyrannosaurus* of North America and Mongolia, and the amazing *Spinosaurus* of Egypt, with a ‘sail’ on its back which may have been a temperature regulator.

Sumber: Attenborough, D., 1979. **Life on Earth**, London: The Reader's Digest Association Limited/BBC, muka surat 179.

[10 markah]

[b] Bincangkan kegunaan sistem konsep, seperti yang anda bina dalam [a] di atas dalam bidang penterjemahan dan peristilahan.

[10 markah]